Stedman's Medical Dictionary 27th Edition

neoplasm

An abnormal tissue that grows by cellular proliferation more rapidly than normal and continues to grow after the stimuli that initiated the new growth cease. Neoplasms show partial or complete lack of structural organization and functional coordination with the normal tissue, and usually form a distinct mass of tissue that may be either benign (benign *tumor*) or malignant (cancer). SYN: new *growth*, tumor (2) . [neo- + G. *plasma*, thing formed]
histoid ***n.*** old term for a *n.* characterized by a cytohistologic pattern that closely resembles the tissue from which the neoplastic cells are derived.

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neoplasia

The pathologic process that results in the formation and growth of a neoplasm. [neo- + G. *plasis,* a molding] **cervical intraepithelial *neoplasia*** dysplastic changes beginning at the squamocolumnar junction in the uterine cervix that may be precursors of squamous cell carcinoma: grade 1, mild dysplasia involving the lower one-third or less of the epithelial thickness; grade 2, moderate dysplasia with one-third to two-thirds involvement; grade 3, severe dysplasia or carcinoma in situ, with two-thirds to full-thickness involvement. **lobular *neoplasia*** SYN: noninfiltrating lobular *carcinoma.* **multiple endocrine *n.* (MEN)** a group of disorders characterized by functioning tumors in more than one endocrine gland. SYN: familial multiple endocrine *adenomatosis*, multiple endocrine *adenomatosis*. **multiple endocrine *n.* 1 [MIM*131100]** syndrome characterized by tumors of the pituitary gland, pancreatic islet cells, and parathyroid glands and may be associated with Zollinger-Ellison syndrome; autosomal dominant inheritance, caused by mutation in the MEN1 gene on chromosome 11q. **multiple endocrine *n.* 2 [MIM*171400]** syndrome associated with pheochromocytoma, parathyroid adenoma and medullary thyroid carcinoma; autosomal dominant inheritance, caused by mutation in the RET oncogene on chromosome 10q. **multiple endocrine *n.* 3 [MIM*162300]** syndrome characterized by tumors found in MEN2, tall, thin habitus, prominent lips, and neuromas of the tongue and eyelids; autosomal dominant inheritance, caused by mutation in the RET oncogene on 10q. SYN: multiple endocrine *n.* 2B. **multiple endocrine *n.* 2B** SYN: multiple endocrine *n.* 3. **multiple endocrine *n.*, type 1** SYN: multiple endocrine neoplasia *syndrome*, type 1. **multiple endocrine *neoplasia*, type 2A (MEN2A)** SYN: multiple endocrine neoplasia *syndrome*, type 2A. **prostatic intraepithelial *neoplasia* (PIN)** dysplastic changes involving glands and ducts of the prostate that may be a precursor of adenocarcinoma; low grade (PIN 1), mild dysplasia with cell crowding, variation in nuclear size and shape, and irregular cell spacing; high grade (PIN 2 and 3), moderate to severe dysplasia with cell crowding, nucleomegaly and nucleolomegaly, and irregular cell spacing. **vaginal intraepithelial *n.*** preinvasive squamous cell carcinoma (carcinoma in situ) limited to vaginal epithelium; like vulvar or cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, graded histologically on a scale from 1 to 3 or subdivided into low-grade and high-grade intraepithelial malignancy; usually related to human papilloma virus infection; may progress to invasive carcinoma. **vulvar intraepithelial *n.*** preinvasive squamous cell carcinoma (carcinoma in situ) limited to vulvar epithelium; like vaginal or cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, graded

histologically on a scale from 1 to 3 or subdivided into low-grade and high-grade intraepithelial malignancy; usually related to human papilloma virus infection; may progress to invasive carcinoma.